The General Assembly,

Recognising that the underlying causes of biodiversity loss include ignorance of the values of biodiversity, insufficient integration of biodiversity values into development strategies in the public and private sector, perverse incentives, limited development of positive incentives for the sustainable use of biodiversity and the failure to adopt or implement plans for sustainable production and consumption,

Alarmed that the result of these shortcomings is that biodiversity is overexploited and misused,

Concerned that overexploitation of both natural and human resources such as the use of cheap labour with inhumane working conditions and deforestation contribute to a deteriorating global environment,

Noting with regret that rural communities in developing countries are increasingly threatened by the loss of biodiversity as they depend a lot on natural resources to satisfy their basic needs and to generate income,

Deploring that the physical condition for biodiversity deterioration is already present, but the impacts have not been acknowledged yet,

Taking into account that inefficiency and lack of market strategies lead to massive wastage of resources,

Convinced that these problems can be addressed by promoting trade of sustainably produced products and services derived from biodiversity, positioning it as a positive incentive for the sustainable use of biodiversity at different levels,

1. Calls upon the protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, so as to minimise biodiversity loss;

2. Encourages business groupings about bio-trade development between poor people to reduce poverty in such a way that they benefit from subsidies, below-cost pricing and other facilities;
3. **Recommends** a board of experts to assess each project and select the best one for further development to prevent waste of resources;

4. **Approves** the implementation of an embargo on products being imported from countries with overexploited resources and exploitation of labour;

5. **Expresses its conviction** that member States take advantage of World Trade Forums to promote ‘Bio-trade Initiative’;

6. **Invites** governments in collaboration with benevolent universities to organise seminars that are aimed at disseminating information, followed by live broadcast to maximise sensitisation;

7. **Requests** the implementation of a management plan of resources allowing stakeholders to collect data systematically which they can use to take decisions about best alternatives of management and conservation of the resources or areas;

8. **Affirms** that biodiversity ethics should be introduced at a national level for each country for local development and poverty eradication as implemented by the Union for Ethical Bio Trade (UEBT);

9. **Calls for** the integration of a sustainability course in high schools’ curriculum for students to better understand and think about new ideas they can implement;

10. **Demands** the reduction of taxes and increase incentives with labelling of bio-trade products and services to promote public consumption;

11. **Urges** the reduction of information gaps to better assess resources, analyse best practices and propose a set of conditions to be effectively monitored, in order to improve the production system.